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**Remarks on North American NOCTUIDAE  
with descriptions of New Species.**

BY AUGUSTUS R. GROTE.

**AGROTIS**, Hübner.

**Agrotis Normanianus**, Grote.

♂ ♀.—This seems the species that is intended under the name of *triangulum* in the "List of the Noctuidae of North America." I have recently compared a fine series, taken by Mr. George Norman, with a number of European specimens of *triangulum*, part of which I owe to the kindness of my esteemed friend Professor P. C. Zeller. I have no question that our American species is distinct and Mr. Norman, who is of the opinion, thinks that there is a certain resemblance in our insect to the European (†) *depuncta*. The general appearance and style of markings of the two species, *triangulum* and *Normanianus*, is very similar. On a comparison of the male antennae, they seem more heavily bristled in the American species. The subterminal space anteriorly and the terminal space are darker shaded and contrast in *Normanianus*. There is a less general evenness of color on the primaries in our species, which wants the dark brown shade succeeding the basal half line on the sub-basal space. The ground color is more ashen, shaded and tinted with rose-brown. The geminate lines are narrower, the component lines equally marked. The t. p. line is less prominently lunulated inwardly. The orbicular is less *triangulate*, being more obliquely quadrate, owing to an angle being formed opposite to the reniform, this latter shorter and narrower than in the European form. The pre-apical black shade spot on the costal region before the subterminal line is single in *Normanianus*. The hind wings and undersurface are similar in the two species, but *Normanianus* is better marked and has the common line notably sinuate inferiorly on the hind wings; it is the smaller species, expanding 35–36 m.m. Worn specimens are of a dingy ochereous or olivaceous ashen, having lost the rosy tintings.

Canada, Eastern and Middle States. Imago in July and August.

*Agrotis triangulum* is cited in my list as American on the authority of Mr. Walker. This author has made several analogous determinations which will have to be probably corrected when we become acquainted with the European species. In the genus *Agrotis* we have determined American species under the names *Agrotis C-nigrum*, *plecta*, *baja*, *fennica*, *conflua*, *saucia*, and *suffusa*, after a comparison with European specimens, and in these instances we can find no differences

to authorize any separation. With regard to *augur*, no comparison has been made, and our species may be different. No actual comparison has been made by us of *segetum* and *texanus*, but, after receiving specimens of the former, our species is believed to be identical. The Californian species identified as *lycarum* may not be the same, and indeed it is only with difficulty to be separated from *Cochranii*. A species has also been lately taken by Mr. George Norman, in Canada, which appears to be the same as the European *A. rubi* (=bella Tr.).

Mr. George Norman has kindly communicated to me his dates of capture of the species of *Agrotis* at St. Catherines, Canada, and I subjoin his statements.

- A. sigmoides** (Guen.). June 29. Not uncommon during July and August at sugar.
- A. augur** (Fabr.). July 3, at sugar, afterwards common during the month.
- A. baja** (S. V.). August 3, to September, at sugar.
- A. C-nigrum** (Linn.). August 2, to September, exceedingly common.
- A. Normanianus** Grote. July 31, up to September, not uncommon at sugar.
- A. bicarnea** (Guen.). July 31, to September, common.
- A. cupida** Grote. July 17, to August, not common.
- A. herilis** Grote. July 31, afterwards very common at sugar.
- A. tricola** Lintner. August 3, afterwards very common to September, at rest and in breeding cage.
- A. subgothica** (Haw.). August 9, at rest, afterwards to September both at sugar and at rest as common as the preceding two species.
- A. rubi** (Viewig). August 4, rare at sugar.
- A. volubilis** Harvey. September 6, at light and from breeding cage, not common.
- A. fennica** (Tausch.). August 10, at rest on paling, only one specimen.
- A. tessellata** Harris. June 30, afterwards swarming to end of July.
- A. clandestina** (Harris). June 19, bred, afterwards to July common at sugar.
- A. brunneicollis** Grote. September 4, one at sugar.
- A. alternata** Grote. July 1, bred, afterwards common at sugar to September.
- A. Cochranii** Riley. July 27, bred, afterwards very common at sugar and rest to September.
- A. saucia** Hübner. August 14, at sugar to September, not common.
- A. suffusa** (S. V.). June 5, at sugar, very common to September.

**Eurois pressus**, Grote.—♂ ♀.—A slender bodied species of small size for this genus, resembling *Schænherri*, H.-S. fig. 598, distinguished from the smaller forms described under *Aplecta* by Guenée, and which I have referred to *Mamestra*, by the naked eyes. The middle and hind tibiae are spinose. The antennae simple, scaled above, and setose beneath, not brushlike in the male. The color is a dusky gray and the species shows an affinity with *E. herbida* by the primaries being more or less distinctly shaded with green, principally from the base outwardly over the reniform, and along the submedian interspace. Orbicular

large, round, a little oblique, black ringed, with pale center and an internal annulus; the discal space around the spot and before the reniform is more or less noticeably filled in with black. Reniform also pale, with fainter internal ringlet, black ringed, well sized. The transverse lines are obsoletely geminate, filled in with white, and this filling in rather strikes the eye and seems to be characteristic. The claviform is large, its upper black edge appears as a black arcuate line below the median vein, its lower edge is indistinct. The subterminal line is more or less obviously preceded by black shade dashes, usually determinate in pairs on submedian fold, between veins 4 and 6 and again subcostally; a dentate black terminal line defines the uneven margin of the wing; fringes gray. Hind wings very pale, shaded with fuscous terminally, with an irregular faint median fuscous line and black terminal linear edging; fringes whitish. Beneath very pale, subirrorate and shaded with fuscous, with a common line and discal marks. Palpi with the terminal joint white, the second black on the sides. Head whitish; thorax mixed with black. Abdomen weak, untufted. Expanse 36 mm.

New York; St. Catharines, Mr. Geo. Norman, No. 143.

***Hadena mactata***, *Apamea mactata* Guen. Noct. 1, p. 207. *Hadena mactata* Grote, List of the Noct. N. A. p. 15. ♂ ♀.—This species, with naked eyes, has much resemblance to *Mamestra claviplena* Grote, in size and color, though this is generally paler. Woodbrown; the median space darker shaded. A black dash at base, and one below it on internal margin. The geminate black lunulated median lines come nearly together on the internal margin. The t. a. line runs outwardly strongly obliquely. The t. p. line is roundedly exerted beyond the cell. Ordinary spots large, concolorous, pale; orbicular obliquely oval with a center stain; reniform with interior annulus. Claviform dark, concolorous, finely outlined in black, wide, not long, resting on a black dash which connects the t. a. and t. p. lines along the submedian fold. Subterminal space pale and the dentate s. t. line distinct, again paler, very near the margin. The woodbrown fringes are cut with pale, at the extremity of the veins. Hind wings dark fuscous with indistinct darker median line; fringes pale. Beneath pale, somewhat testaceous, irrorate and shaded with fuscous, with a common uneven line and small pupilled discal marks on both wings. Head and thorax mixed pale and woodbrown. Expanse 28 mm.

No. 193, St. Catharines, Mr. Geo. Norman. The discal marks beneath take the shape of small lunules with a more or less distinct pale center. Although Guenée's description is not very complete, it seems to me sufficient.

***Hadena flava***, *Grote*. ♂ ♀. This is a rather small species with clear bright yellow hind wings and broad black borders which reminds us at first sight of *Anarta cordigera*. The structural characters are those of *Hadena*. The eyes are naked. The squamation of the thorax is hairy. The dorsum of the thorax has an anterior and posterior divided tuft. All the tibiae are unarmed. The dorsum of the abdomen shows determinate tufts. Fore wings blackish fuscous, t. a. line even, geminate, with fine bluish center, angulated. Ordinary spots small, blue gray, the orbicular oblique. There is a brown shade over the

median space and subterminally before the s. t. line. T. p. line bent opposite the cell and most prominently exerted between veins 3 and 5, even, geminate, the inner black line most distinct, filled in with a bluish white shade which also follows it and obtains, within the s. t. line, to apices; terminal dots sub-continuous; fringes fuscous. At base there is a black streak before the angulation of the t. a. line and one below it on internal margin. Submedian fold marked with blackish across the median space. Hind wings bright yellow with broad black borders and whitish fringe; beneath pale, with a small discal spot and the border repeated. Body parts like the fore wings. Expanse 15 to 26 mm.

One fresh specimen from British Columbia, collected by the late G. R. Crotch, in Mus. Comp. Zool. Cambridge. One rubbed specimen from Colorado, collected by Theo. L. Mead, No. 19.

**Hadena delicata**, Grote.—♀.—The eyes are naked, the thorax with divided crests, the dorsum of the abdomen provided with reduced tufts. The antennæ are simple, pubescent, weakly brush-like beneath. A medium sized, dark purply brown-black species, with a slight mossy green shading on the forewings at base, on the ordinary spots and along the subterminal line, accompanying the markings. Median lines faint, geminate, the outer scalloped, the inner angulate. Orbicular moderate, black ringed, very near the t. a. line. Claviform unusually large, prominent, distinctly black edged, extending across the median field to the t. p. line. A paler wide shade extends obliquely beyond these two spots across the median field. This character reminds us of *Helotropa reniformis*, the species of *Prodenia*, etc., but it is here merely a broad lighter tinting of the ground color. Reniform indistinctly outlined, moderate, much shaded with black, the median shade visible obliquely within it over the costal region. Three divaricate white dots on the costa ante-apically. Subterminal line tolerably distinct and continued, irregular, with a rounded inward sinus above the internal angle, and minute projected denticulations opposite the cell, narrowly whitish, preceded by black points and shaded marks. A terminal series of black points. Hind wings pale fuscous, with a faint line and discal mark and a darker fuscous subterminal shade. Underneath with discal marks and very faint shaded fuscous common lines. Thorax, head, and appendages, concolorous with fore wings; faint black stripes on the tegulæ. Expanse 38 mm.

*Hab.* Illinois (Prof. Forbes No. 23).

#### **HOMOHADENA** Grote.

In this genus the ovipositor is extruded shortly. This is furnished with a row of distinct teeth, shorter in *H. badistriga*, and longer in *H. Kappa*. Between the teeth, along the groove, there is a stouter moderately dense coating of long hair.

**Homohadena Kappa**.—n. s.—♀.—Wood brown, more purely brown shaded subterminally. Median lines black, evident, approximate, fused by a black streak below the median vein, so that together they resemble the figure of the Greek letter K. A series of subterminal black dashes as in *H. badistriga*,

that opposite the cell the longest. No traces of the ordinary spots. A terminal sublunulate black line. Hind wings fuscous with a faint median line, darker and not whitish at base, as in *H. badistriga*, than which this is a larger species. Beneath dark fuscous with subterminal common lines, distinct and subdentate on hind wings, within which the color is paler, and with inconspicuous discal spots. Body concolorous. Expanse 40 mm.

Hab. Kansas, Prof. Snow, No. 167.

I have a specimen from California, which is in poor condition, and which shows a superficial resemblance to this species in the disposition of the median lines. It is, however, smaller, differently colored, and appears to me generically distinct; the ovipositor is not visible exteriorly, and the abdomen is differently shaped terminally.

***Pyrria angulata***, Grote ♂ ♀.—The fore tibiae without spines exclude the species from *Chariclea*, and I am led to believe it congeneric with *Pyrria exprimens* which it resembles, and which appears to be the American representative of the European *P. umbra* (Hufn). The new species is easily recognized by the angulated distinct median shade and the pale yellow secondaries. Thorax and forewings brownish-red. T. p. line very fine, thrice waved, perpendicular. Orbicular finely ringed, concolorous, with central dot. Median shade extremely prominent, angulated on the median vein within the base of the clouded reniform, denticulate superiorly, even inferiorly, blackish. The wing is lighter tinted from the base to this median shade. T. p. line black, very oblique, heavily marked, followed by a dark shading over the subterminal space. S. t. line uneven, interspaceally scalloped; fringes bright tinted; an extremely fine marginal line. Hind wings light yellow with blackish borders narrowing to apices and internal angle. Beneath yellow, the costa of secondaries and the narrower terminal band rosy speckled and tinted. Two black discal dots on the forewings on which the transverse band is blackish. Expanse 36 mm.

Buffalo, Mr. O. Reinecke. Coll Buff. Soc. Nat. Sci.

#### **CATOCALA**, *Schrank*.

I am happy to know that a more general interest in the species of this beautiful genus has followed the publication of my paper on the subject in these Transactions under the date of January, 1870. The determinations I then made, the material upon which they were based being deposited in the collection of this Society, allowed Mr. Herman Strecker an opportunity to determine his material and publish some generally good and useful lithographic plates of the species. Unfortunately, the text accompanying these plates, is the work of an unscientific person, whose most harmless idiosyncrasy is a disregard of the rules of literary composition.

While these plates have been of great service in disseminating information on the genus, and while, from the circumstances detailed above, I can only endorse the accuracy of the determinations, there are one or two of the figures to which a proper exception should be made. That of *C. Faustina* has led to the reference of the species to the European *C. Nupta* by Mr. Möschler. I do not think the supposition is correct, and I have described the species comparatively in the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History. The figure of *C. unijuga* is also not good and looks as if it had been made from a worn specimen, while I see no reason to doubt the determination. An unacquaintance with specific characters in the genus, has allowed Mr. Strecker to confound *C. Meskei* with *C. unijuga*. The more pinkish hind wings with their greatly narrower and discontinued median band, the more even testaceous gray primaries of *C. Meskei* contrast specifically with the characters of the hind wings and the pulverulent, peppered, black and white, forewings of *C. unijuga*; while the median lines are *single* and not *geminata* in the slighter *C. Meskei* from Wisconsin and New York. I pass over as valueless the imputed identity of *C. Arizonae* with any of the described Californian species, unfortunate as illustrating an unscientific animus, especially as it seems likely that it has been followed by a re-description of the species as *C. Aspasia* Strecker. From specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoology of *C. illecta* from Texas, I can, with certainty, refer the *C. Magdalena* of Mr. Strecker to this species, since Mr. Strecker himself considered these specimens to belong to his supposed new species and his meagre description bears out the fact.

Through the kindness of several correspondents I have been supplied with much fresh material in the genus, so that I am now engaged upon a second paper on our species of *Catocala*.

I content myself here with describing three species from the Middle States and Canada, and two from Texas, all of which appear to me sufficiently easy of identification without the assistance of figures.

***Catocala simulatilis*, Grote.**—♀.—This species is intimately related with *C. obscura*, somewhat as *C. residua* with *C. insolabilis*. *C. residua* has blackish fringes, the general color of the primaries is dusky ashen, without the linear deepening in color above internal margin of *C. insolabilis*, while the whitish gray subterminal shade contrasts with the dusky tone of the wing. This species has also a black oblique subapical shade beyond the subterminal line, more or less distinctly following the teeth of the line and apparent sometimes within the line, following the two prominent teeth of the t. p. line. This black shading is wanting

in *C. obscura* and *C. simulatilis*, which agree in the general *smoky* ashen primaries and the white fringes to the hind wings, but may be separated by the course of the t. p. line. This, in *C. simulatilis*, is much as in *C. residua* and the other species, with two very prominent teeth and wide open subreniform, whereas, in *C. obscura* the line is more perpendicular and presents a series of fine teeth. The resemblance is otherwise so great between the two that other comparison or description seems unnecessary. Since I only know males of *C. obscura* and females of *C. simulatilis*, I thought that my specimens of the latter might belong, as the opposite sex, to *C. obscura*. Such a sexual difference would be quite new and unusual, and I cannot now be blamed for not adopting such a determination. Expanse 65 mm.

Ohio, Dr. Hodge, two specimens.

Dr. Hodge has kindly communicated to me a specimen of *C. residua* taken in the same locality, and this species has also been taken in considerable numbers in Chatauqua County, New York, during the present summer.

**Catocala Levettei**, Grote.—♂ ♀.—Forewings pale smooth greenish gray, with very fine black transverse lines; the t. a. notched on s. c. vein, thrice rather deeply waved. T. p. line exserted opposite the cell, with a more prominent tooth, edged outwardly with white, the narrow open subreniform white filled. Subterminal line dentate, whitish filled between fuscous shades, from vein six a fuscous shading crosses the terminal space obliquely to below the apices. Terminal black interspaceal marks, followed by white, very distinct. Thorax like forewings, with mixed black scales on the collar and tegulæ. Hind wings black with blackish fringes. Abdomen above with a blackish shade. Beneath, the body parts are white; second joint of palpi black. The wings are white at base, with narrow pale interspaces between the bands, and resemble generally the other species. Expanse 45 to 50 mm.

Indianapolis, Mr. J. W. Byrkit.

The smallest species of black winged *Catocala*, except *C. tristis*, yet discovered. Smaller than *C. flebilis*, and with paler forewings, appearing like a miniature *C. Robinsoni*.

I name this species with great pleasure after my kind friend, Dr. Levette, of the State Survey of Indiana.

**Catocala innubens, var. flavidalis.**

I have received from Prof. S. A. Forbes, Normal, Illinois, a specimen with the number "2" attached to it, which resembles *C. innubens* in every respect, except that the hind wings are dark yellow instead of orange. The condition of the specimen does not allow of the suggestion, that this change of color is owing to etiolation.



**Catocala adoptiva**, Grote.—♂ ♀.—Anterior wings wood brown, distinctly shaded with chestnut brown subterminally and before the t. a. line. The t. a. line is black, distinct, slightly three flexed, broad and diffuse superiorly. Subreniform larger than in *C. innubens*, black circled, filled with chestnut brown, closed. T. p. line with two prominent, subequal teeth, else not dentate but slightly waved with a rather deep inflection above vein 1. Subterminal line black, dentate, preceded by a whitish shade, obsolete on costal region. Hind wings deep yellow with the median band *oblique*, not rounded as in *innubens*, continued, lost in the fuscous hairs of the internal margin, angulated opposite the ante-terminal constriction of the marginal band which is very deep and sometimes nearly interrupts it. Beneath both wings yellow with the black bands narrower than in *C. innubens*. Expanse 64 mm.

Dallas Co. Texas (Boll).

A number of specimens in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. The different tone of the primaries, the larger chestnut brown subreniform and the shape of the black band of the hind wings, sufficiently characterize the species, and separate it from *C. innubens*, a species also taken numerously by Boll in the same locality.

**Catocala coelebs**, Grote.—♀.—Allied to *C. Consors*; smaller, the abdomen fuscous, the median band of the hind wings broader, more even. Primaries ashen, shaded with black. Median lines broad, velvety black, distinct, continued. T. a. outwardly oblique, widely indented submedially, the extra basal space deepening in tone to the line which is followed by a whitish shade over the median space anteriorly. Subreniform pale, large, open to the t. p. line which is *strongly* and regularly dentate, without the usual discal projection. The t. p. line is followed by a deep brown shade after which the broad whitish subdentate subterminal shade band crowns the wing. Terminal space ashen, deepening outwardly. Hind wings light bright yellow, with a broad tolerably even median band continued, and joining blackish hairs on internal margin. Terminal band wide, comparatively even on its inner edge, enclosing a large distinct yellow apical spot, and with the yellow color appearing inferiorly as a line upon the margin. Fringe blackish. Beneath yellowish, deeper toned on hind wings with brownish marginal, and wide even black median bands. Expanse 54 mm.

St. Catharines, August 18, No. 182, Geo. Norman Esq.

**Catocala anna** n. s.—♂.—Size moderate, larger than *C. polygama*. Fore wings clear whitish gray, more purely white on the median space before the reniform and over the subterminal space. Ordinary lines approximate. T. a. line, geminate, black, superiorly diffuse and running evenly outwardly obliquely to below the median vein opposite the lower margin of the subreniform, which it nearly touches, and with which it seems to be connected by a prolongation of the black scales; below this angulation it runs downwardly sinuously to internal margin. Reniform rather large, black ringed, irregularly outlined superiorly, with an interior annulus, lying in a more bluish gray shade than the rest of the wing. T. p. line exserted, angulate, geminate, with a single sharp

tooth opposite the cell, below which it is slightly acuminate on the interspaces forming a deep sinus before the margin nearly attaining the t. a. line. Subreniform whitish, colored by the pale oblique shading on the median space before the reniform, open. Subterminal line indistinct, well removed from the margin; terminal points small. Hind wings dusky or deep yellow. Median band oblique, rather narrow irregular in outline, constricted before it ceases, not attaining the internal margin. Hind border with lunulate interior edge, deeply constricted, perhaps sometimes entirely interrupted before anal angles. A very inconspicuous and reduced apical intrusion of yellow scales. Body part pale, abdomen somewhat yellowish. Beneath, dull pale yellowish with narrow, bands and with the hind wings stained inferiorly with orange yellow. Expanse 55 mm.

Texas (Boll. No. 104).

The following is a list of the seventy-three species of the genus inhabiting our Territory. In addition, a single species, *C. electilis* Walk., is described from Mexico. I look for the number to be considerably increased so soon as California and the South-West become thoroughly explored. Even as it is, we have twice as many species as are found in all Europe. Names in the following list preceded by a (†), I have not been able to attach to any species. The sign ‡ indicates erroneous determinations; || indicates that the name has been previously used.

Buffalo, September 15, 1874.

#### CATOCALA Schrank.

‡ *Mormonia* Hübn.

*Epione* (Drury).

*lachrymosa* Guen.

*viduata* Guen.

*desperata* Guen.

† *Phalænà vidua* Abb. and Sm.

*retracta* Grote.

*flexilis* Grote.

*insolabilis* Guen.

*residua* Grote.

*simulantis* Grote.

*obscura* Strecker.

*Robinsoni* Grote.

*Levettei* Grote.

*tristis* Edw.

‡ *Catocala* Hübn. restr. 1816.

*relicta* Walk.

*Blephara* Hübn. Tentamen.

*Californica* Edw.

† *Stretchii* Behr.

† *adultera* Hinze.

† *Irene* Behr.

*Walshii* Edw.

*semirelicta* Grote.

† *junctura* Walk.

*unijuga* Walk.

*Briseis* Edw.

*Meskei* Grote.

*parta* Guen.

*C. perplexa* || Strecker.

*C. amatrix* ‡ Walk.

*Faustina* Strecker.

*coccinata* Grote.

*concupiens* Walk.

*amatrix* (Hübn).

*C. nurus* Walk.

*C. selecta* Walk.

*C. parta* ‡ Walk.

*Arizonae* Grote.

† *Aspasie* Strecker.

*cara* Guen.

*Aholibah* Strecker.

*marmorata* Edw.  
*ilia* (Cramer).  
 † *uxor* † Guen.  
 † *Zoe* Behr.  
*ultronia* (Hübner).  
*innubens* Guen.  
     var. *scintillans* G. & R.  
     var. *flavidalis* Grote.  
*adoptiva* Grote.  
     ♀  
*cerogama* Guen.  
     ♀ *Eucora* Hübner.  
*communis* Grote.  
     *C. neogama* Guen.  
     ? *Phal. neogama* Abb. & Sm.  
*subnata* Grote.  
*piatrix* Grote.  
     *C. palaeogama* † Walk.  
*palaeogama* Guen.  
     var. *phalanga* Grote.  
*habilis* Grote.  
*ponderosa* G. & R.  
     *Cnebulosa* || Edw.  
*consors* (Abb. & Sm.).  
*coelebs* Grote.  
*muliercula* Guen.  
*badia* G. & R.  
*antinympha* (Hübner).  
     *Ph. parantinympha* † Drury.  
     *C. affinis* Westw.  
     *C. melanympha* Guen.

*serena* Edw.  
*illecta* Walk.  
     *C. Magdalena* Strecker.  
*Clintoni* Grote.  
 † *nuptialis* Walk.  
*abbreviatella* Grote.  
*Whitneyi* Dodge.  
*Frederici* Grote.  
 † *micronympha* Guen.  
*Anna* Grote.  
*polygama* Guen.  
*Amasia* (Abb. & Sm.)  
*formula* G. & R.  
     ? *Ph. Amasia* † Abb. & Sm. lower. fig.  
 † *connubialis* Guen.  
*Grynea* (Cramer).  
     *Nuptula* Walk.  
*praeclara* G. & R.  
*fratercula* G. & R.  
*minuta* Edw.  
     *C. parvula* Edw.  
*gracilis* Edw.  
     *C. similis* Edw.  
         ♀ *Corisce* Hübner.  
*androphila* Guen.  
     *Ephesia amica* || Hubner.  
*lineella* Grote.  
 † *messalina* Guen.